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The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1768, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is also the oldest newspaper of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting political editorials, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

UNITY CLUB

The sessions of the Unity Club for the season 1918-1919 will begin on Tuesday evening next, when an open meeting and social will be given. Last year the program for the season was greatly interrupted by the coal conditions, so that the meetings through the late winter and early spring were omitted. It is hoped that this year the program can be carried out in full.

The program for the season is as follows:

October 29—Open meeting and social.

November 12—Dramatic reading. Dr. A. F. Squire.

November 26—Social.

December 10—Dramatic reading. Mr. A. O'D. Taylor.

January 14—Dramatic reading. Miss Lillian E. Maher.

January 28—Lecture.

February 11—Helpfulness Committee entertainment.

February 25—Dramatic reading. Mrs. E. A. Davis.

March 11—Social.

March 25—Dramatic reading. Miss E. Simms-Nowell.

April 8—Annual meeting.

PRESENTATION BY MRS. VAN DERBILT

The presentation of colors to the Commander-in-chief of the Rhode Island State Guards by Mrs. French Vanderbilt of this city will take place at 3:30 p. m. today, Saturday, at the Dexter Training Ground in Providence. After the presentation there will be a review of the State troops under the command of Col. A. A. Barker of this city. The Newport Artillery Company will attend in full ranks, leaving here on the 1:15 p. m. train.

A burning mattress in the stable on the Lanier estate near Narragansett avenue was the cause of an alarm from box 52 Monday afternoon. The damage was confined to the mattress and the recall was sounded at once. The cause of the fire is unknown as the place had been closed for some time.

Work still progresses on the new Postoffice building, but it is not getting ahead very rapidly on account of the small number of men available. However, it is still hoped that the building will be ready for occupancy during the winter.

David W. Bucklin, well known in Newport and New York, died at his home in the latter city this week after a long sickness. He was one of the managers of the well known club house on Bath Road, but had been in Newport but seldom in recent years. He was a native of Pawtucket.

Thorough plans are being made for the United War Work campaign which will be inaugurated shortly for the various war work activities. Mayor Clark Burdick has been made district chairman for the campaign. Newport's quota is large, but there is little doubt but that it will be met.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

Election Day will come one week from next Tuesday, and although the campaign has been rather quiet thus far, due to the drive for the Fourth Liberty Loan, during which the Republicans, at least, scrupulously refrained from all political work, the indications are that next week will be a rather lively one. Both parties have rallies planned for the next few days, and the speakers are warming up considerably. A large part of the campaigning is being done by newspaper and poster advertising, the billboards and store windows being well placarded with pictures of the various candidates.

The election machinery is being oiled up in preparation for the final day. The board of aldermen will have their final canvass of the voting lists on Wednesday morning next at 10:00 o'clock, and at that time the names of those personal property voters who have not paid their taxes will be stricken from the list. As there are at present many names in duplicate on the voting lists, some appearing in both the registry section and the personal property section, there must be many games to come off. Those who pay their personal property taxes will be taken off the registry list, and those who do not pay will be taken off the personal property list. The voting lists this year are unusually large, due to the increased population of Newport to some extent, but more to the unusually large registration last June. The Second Ward continues to maintain its lead as by far the largest ward in Newport, although other wards are increasing. There is now but one ward where it is still possible to print all the names on one large voting list—the First ward. In the other four wards, it is necessary to have a separate list for the registry voters, and in the Second ward this additional list is pretty well filled.

The voting lists and sample ballots have been posted in the various wards and also on the large bulletin board on Washington Square. The election supervisors have been elected and the election places designated by the board of aldermen. As usual, a separate ballot is provided by the city for the vote on the liquor question. In spite of the fact that Newport is now bone dry by federal order, it will be necessary in order to comply with the State law, to take a vote on the question of license or no license for the city of Newport. Whichever way the question goes will make no immediate material difference in this city. If the city votes for no license, conditions will remain as at present. If it votes for license, no liquor can be sold here as long as the federal restrictions remain in force, which will surely be for the duration of the war. Nevertheless it is probable that the vote on the liquor question will be unusually large. The temperance interests are seeking a strong vote against license in order to show the outside world that Newport approves of its enforced abstinence, and the liquor interests will probably want to carry the town in order to resume business when the federal ban is lifted.

Before the opening of the polls on election day the election officers will be required to read the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State that was approved by the present General Assembly. This provides for allowing soldiers and sailors to vote when absent from their legal voting places in time of war. This proposition will not be submitted to the people for a vote this year, as it must be passed by another General Assembly before going to the people.

It had been expected that the October term would be a busy one, and it may prove so yet. Some of the cases that had been assigned for trial this term may go over to the December session, but there will probably be a number of jury trials. The naturalization cases have all been continued to the December session.

R. I. FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

The Fourth Liberty Loan subscriptions went well over the top in Rhode Island. The total allotment for the State was \$50,000,000. The total subscriptions amounted to \$65,889,050. The subscriptions of the towns in Newport County were as follows:

| | Allot. | Subscript. | ment | tions |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|------|-------|
| Newport | \$3,000,000 | \$3,204,650 | | |
| Middletown | 75,000 | 104,550 | | |
| Portsmouth | 50,000 | 52,650 | | |
| Jamestown | 25,000 | 54,550 | | |
| Tiverton | 25,000 | 36,300 | | |
| Little Compton | 25,000 | 37,900 | | |
| New Shoreham | 25,000 | 32,650 | | |

It will be noticed that Jamestown went over the top more than twice.

The State board of public roads has revoked the auto license of a Newport man, charged with reckless driving in Middletown on September 18. As the result of the collision with a truck several sailors were injured.

Some fifty sailors from the Training Station have been sent to farms out on the Island to assist the farmers crops. Most of the work at present consists in husking corn, and the sailors are making great inroads in the fields. Many of them come from the big farms of the Middle West, and are accustomed to this form of work. About twelve farms have received the aid of the sailors thus far.

An unusual feature of the election this year is the recording of the soldier and sailor vote, under the power of the Act passed by the General Assembly. This is entirely aside from the Constitutional amendment. Under this Act, the Secretary

Mr. J. Nicholson Barrett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Barrett of this city, has been commissioned first lieutenant in the United States army. He is now on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

CHARLES C. MUMFORD

The sudden death of Judge Charles C. Mumford, which occurred at his home in Providence on Tuesday, came as a great shock to his many friends in Newport, where he was almost as well known as in Providence. As an active member of the Thirty-third degree of Scottish Rite Masons and the Deputy for Rhode Island, Judge Mumford had paid many official and semi-official visits to Newport, and because of his deep interest in the local branch of the order he was sometime ago made an honorary member of Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection of this city. He had taken an active interest in the not inconsiderable task of assisting the eligible men in the service here to secure their concluding degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and in this way had come into close association with many of them who had been assembled here from all parts of the country. He was a staunch patriot who did his utmost to help the men who are fighting or training to fight under the flag of the United States.

Judge Mumford was also well known in Newport through his long connection with the State Courts. He was for a number of years an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Rhode Island, and in this capacity had presided at a number of sessions in this city.

Death was due to heart trouble from which he had suffered for some time, although he had been able to attend to his regular duties to the last, death coming very suddenly. He is survived by a widow, who was the daughter of Nicholas Van Slyck of Providence, one son and one daughter.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, Mayor Burdick announced that he expected that the negotiations for the sale of the city's emergency notes would soon be completed, and that the money would then be available for the refunding of the liquor license fees, and also for the highway work on the grounds of the United States Housing Commission on Old Fort Road. He said that he would call the board in special session as soon as the money is available, so that the proper steps may be taken at the earliest possible moment.

There were many applications for dance licenses, following the lifting of the ban by the board of health, so many in fact that the board decided that it did not care to be bothered with them in the future, and an order was adopted authorizing the city clerk to issue these licenses without laying them before the board. This had been the form of procedure for a number of years, but a little while ago the board thought that it ought to look into each license, so for some months all applications have gone before the board for consideration.

The Mayor and Aldermen will have their quarterly inspection of the fire department on Monday, November 4, at 2:00 p. m. There was considerable routine business and the weekly payrolls were approved.

The Democrats held their first local rally last Sunday evening at the Opera House, when some of the "big guns" came down from up-the-State and talked to the people. Congressman O'Shaunessy was kept busy trying to defend his record on the vote for increasing the pay of soldiers. Mr. Theodore Francis Green of Providence, who aspires to beat Mayor Burdick for Congressional election in this district, has made several speeches in this city during the week, but has not been successful in drawing crowds to hear him.

There will be a large Republican Rally at the Newport Opera House next Wednesday evening, when the people of Newport will have an opportunity to hear the issues of the campaign set forth by Governor R. Livingston Beckman, Senator LeBaron B. Colt, and Mayor Clark Burdick. A distinguished orator from Boston is also expected to be there. The Municipal Band will furnish music.

The local farm bureau has made arrangements with the town of Middletown to permit of the carting of swill through that town into Portsmouth where it can be used to feed pigs and poultry. It has been felt for some time that it was a needless waste to allow swill to be carted out to sea, but the rules of the town of Middletown have forbidden it being moved into that town.

Some fifty sailors from the Training Station have been sent to farms out on the Island to assist the farmers crops. Most of the work at present consists in husking corn, and the sailors are making great inroads in the fields. Many of them come from the big farms of the Middle West, and are accustomed to this form of work. About twelve farms have received the aid of the sailors thus far.

Mr. C. Edward Farnum and Mr. William Thurston have returned from a shooting trip in the Maine woods. Although they secured some small game they found the deer to be very scarce.

BANS ARE LIFTED

Last Sunday seemed quite like old times, with the churches open and with automobiles flying back and forth at will, quite in contrast to the several Sundays preceding. The change was very noticeable, and was much appreciated by church-goers as well as by those who are fortunate enough to own autos. The board of health raised the embargo on all public gatherings, which had been in force for several weeks, because of the improvement in the influenza conditions. Not only the churches were allowed to open, but also the moving picture houses, which had good audiences during the afternoon and evening. The embargo on Sunday automobilizing was raised by the Federal administration which found that the curtailment of gasoline consumption for several Sundays had resulted in accumulating a reserve sufficient to warrant the removing of the restriction. It is probable, however, that some form of regulation will be adopted that will result in saving gasoline, even without again placing a ban on Sunday autoing.

The public and private schools also re-opened this week, Monday being the opening day. The teachers and pupils had had quite a vacation, there having been only a few days of school since the beginning of the fall term. The attendance on Monday was very good under the circumstances, only a comparatively few pupils being absent. Some of these were out because of illness, and a very few were kept at home because their parents feared a further outbreak of the disease. Health conditions have continued to improve, however, and there seems to be little doubt now but that the epidemic is practically over. A few new cases are being reported, and the hospitals are still well filled with patients, but the number of new cases decreases daily, and the number of deaths is also rapidly decreasing.

EJECTION CASE CONTINUED

A case of trespass and ejection in the District Court this week attracted considerable attention, it being claimed by the defendant that this was an instance of profiteering. The case was brought to secure possession of a certain tenement on State street, now occupied by a Chief Petty Officer and his wife. The United States District Attorney's office in Providence sent a representative here to see that the interests of the men in the navy were not overlooked, and he was assisted by Chief Yeoman Samuel Marine, while the defendant was also represented by local counsel. The case was continued for two weeks, in order that an agreement might be reached if possible without carrying it through to the conclusion.

Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt will provide the usual Thanksgiving dinner for the news and messenger boys of the city this year, and it will be under the charge of Mrs. T. Fred Kaull, as usual.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. George Gibson received orders to report at Bristol this week to be examined for army service. Mr. Gibson is employed as a helper at the Tropicana Station.

Rev. Robert Bachmann has been called to his home in Tennessee by the illness of his father.

Mr. and Mrs. William Winter, who have been spending several months at Willow Brook, have returned to their home in Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Anthony, Mrs. Henry C. Anthony, Mrs. George Coggeshall and Mrs. Pebe E. Manchester left last week for a motor trip through the White Mountains.

Mrs. Edward B. Ayer is very ill at her home on Freeborn street.

Mr. William F. Brayton was summoned on Tuesday to attend the United States Court in Providence to continue as petit jurer for the remainder of the term.

Mrs. William F. Brayton has been called to Westfield, Mass., by illness in the family of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick A. Lawton. Mrs. Lawton and her younger daughter, Lillian, are very ill. Miss Alice Brayton, who is visiting there, is also ill.

There was a good attendance at the dance given by the Oakland Club at Oakland Hall on Tuesday evening. This is the first dance the Club has held this fall. A large number of the boys from Camp Admiral Oman attended.

Mrs. John N. Geisler and her two sons, William and Leon, who have been visiting the former's mother, Mrs. A. F. Grinnell, have returned to their home in Fall River.

Mrs. William H. Chase entertained a large family party at her home recently in honor of her birthday. Games and music were in order and refreshments were served.

James Thomas J., son died at his residence on West Main Road on Thursday of last week. The funeral services were private and were held

on Sunday. The burial was in the Friends' Cemetery.

There was a serious accident at Stone Bridge on Sunday when Albert Moquin of 17 Canonicus street, Fall River, was drowned. Mr. Moquin, with Arthur Fontaine of Pleasant street, Fall River, belonged to a boating party leaving Fall River early Sunday morning for a day's outing on the water, planning to do some fishing in the Seconnet River. They arrived at Stone Bridge about 11 o'clock. A strong tide carried the boat toward the buttress and finally it crashed into the stone pier. Another boat which was nearby lunched Mr. Moquin was carried along by the tide and drowned before anyone could reach him. Mr. Fontaine floundered about until the rescuers picked him up. Mr. Moquin is survived by a wife and several small children. His body has not been recovered.

Mr. Carl Anthony of Newport has leased Mr. and Mrs. Clifton T. Holman's house on Quaker Hill and will move there soon. Mr. Anthony is employed in the Newport Postoffice.

Mrs. Kate L. Durfee is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Remington of Providence.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the members of the Republican party at the town hall on Monday evening to nominate candidates for office at the coming election in November. Many of the town officers are the same as last year, but the Council is changed a great deal, only two out of the five names being the same, and they are in other places. The Council nominations now stand:

No. 1, William T. H. Sowle to succeed Frank C. Cory.

No. 2, William Bone to succeed William F. Grinnell.

No. 3, James F. Sherman to succeed William H. Bone.

No.

BRIDE of BATTLE

A Romance of the
AMERICAN ARMY
Fighting on the Battlefields of
FRANCE



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CHAPTER IX.

"Captain Wallace! Get up! Can you stand? Come with me!"

Mark opened his eyes and groaned. It was pitch dark, and he could see nothing, but he knew the voice for Hartley's.

"Where am I?" he muttered, trying to rise and sinking back again.

"In the Kenson house. Be quick! There! Listen!"

Outside there was the confused murmur of voices, above which came the sound of a crisp command. Then some implement fell heavily against the door of the house, splintering it. Again the cries broke out.

"Try again!" muttered Hartley in desperation. "There's a door into the empty house next door, through the cellar. The police don't know of it. You must get away. You must get away!"

Mark tried again, and this time managed to rise.

Hartley caught Mark by the arm and guided his unsteady footsteps to the door. They gained the passage, and Hartley guided Mark toward the head of the basement steps, which they reached just as the front door fell in under the hatchets of the raiders.

They scuttled down the stairs as the hall became filled with the shooting policemen.

Before the first of the raiders set his foot upon the stone stairs Hartley had found a door in the darkness, opened

"Why, Captain Mark! Why—why did you do this?" asked Eleanor.

"Hey, Weston!" called his fellow orderly from the door of the sterilizing



The Surgeon Searched His Face.

room; and then, seeing him with the sister, withdrew.

"You heard my name?" asked Mark.

"I heard it, Captain Mark. Won't you tell me what it means, what it all means?"

"What it all means?" he repeated vaguely, wondering at the concern on her face.

"Why you disappeared as you did from Washington. I knew that you had applied for leave of absence, because you had overworked in the hot weather. But you—never came back." Her voice broke into a sob. "The Colonel didn't think it strange. He wouldn't admit that there was any reason, except that you must have gone back to your regiment. Did you and he quarrel, Captain Mark? It's unthinkable. I could learn nothing about you, but Major Kellerman had said you were tired of the work and might have got some appointment out of the service. Their tales were conflicting. And you weren't on the army list any more. Won't you tell me, just because—you know—because—"

Mark could hardly restrain his feelings.

"I'll tell you," said Mark, raising his eyes. "I was accused of treachery, of betraying secrets to enemies of my country—"

Eleanor laughed in a little, mirthless voice. "You're still the same, Uncle Mark," she whispered. "Did you think I would believe that?"

"It was not true," cried Mark, netted and desperate. "But it was found that I frequented gambling houses—"

"You are so fond of money, Uncle Mark!"

"I wanted money. You were rich, and I wanted your esteem. I wanted to move in your circles, to win your favor, as others could—"

She gasped and grew red; he saw that his arrow had gone home, and went on pitilessly.

"When I was at your reception you had smiles for everyone."

"That's enough, Captain Wallace," she said, with an indrawn breath. "You insult me; we last time we met, you

only condition on which I can agree to what you propose."

"And if we succeed—?"

"Not 'if,' but 'when,'" cried Hartley, with a sudden outburst of convulsion. "I'll tell you then—yes, Captain Wallace. And till then we'll fight together to pull down this nest of conspiracy and prove your innocence to the world."

After a moment he added, "I think we'd better be making a move out of here, Captain Wallace!"

He pushed open the cellar door and led Mark along the basement passage

she has come a long way to meet him, and he will not have anything to do with her. How did she get through the lines?"

"Who, Annette?"

"The lady with the American officer. Listen, monsieur! Listen, then!"

They were standing in front of the outhouse, which was set near an angle of the old-fashioned building between the parlor and the kitchen. They could hear the imploring voice of the woman, and the subdued answers of Kellerman.

Then, elusive against the dark angle of the building, Mark perceived Hartley. He was standing under the high sill of the window, in such a way that Mark thought he could see through the chink between the sill and the lower edge of the blind. Eavesdropping as he evidently was, Mark felt that something justified his presence there.

Annette perceived him at the same moment. She started, and then shrugged her shoulders.

"Oh, bien, monsieur, it is their affair!" she said lightly, and went into the outhouse. She was too wise to interfere with her customers. Mark hardly noticed her departure. He was watching Hartley.

Suddenly the door opened and the woman came down the steps that led into the little vineyard behind the inn. She raised her heavy veil to dab a handkerchief at her eyes, and at that moment Mark recognized Mrs. Kenson.

He remained rooted to the ground in astonishment. But it was more than that; he felt suddenly trapped, as if the woman's presence there was vitally connected with his own problems, as if he were the victim of some far-reaching scheme with which he could not grapple.

A minute later Kellerman appeared and stood upon the step above her, looking into her upturned face with his habitual sneer.

"It is all over then?" asked Mrs. Kenson.

"Since you compel me to be frank—yes," answered Kellerman. "It has been over for years, Ada. To think that you should have put us all in this."

"So you were packing?" asked Hartley, looking about him. "What were you going to do?"

"I don't know," answered Mark. "It's queer, being broken like this—I've nothing, no prospects, only a little money. I have to earn a living."

"It'll be the army," said Hartley. "You'd be a sergeant in no time; you'd run through the ranks in about a couple of years. And then you'd win. You've conquered fortune. And you're in a position to do a little quiet working to straighten out your tangle and run down the Kenson gang. And then I'll help you, for when the time comes I can tell what I know. At present I can't. I'm waiting—"

He burst into an expletive, and his face was twisted with anguish. The man seemed under the stress of some overpowering emotion.

"And how about your own part in this affair, Hartley?"

The man winced as if Mark had struck him. Mark put out his hand, took Hartley's, and shook it warmly.

"You're right, Hartley," he said quietly. "I'm ready to sink my name, then, and we'll go in together as comrades, and by Heaven we'll set the whole crooked business right!"

But Mark swung round on him. "Hartley, answer me one question," he said. "What has Miss Howard ever had to do with you? Why have you been watching her for six or seven years?"

Hartley began to walk along the road at Mark's side. He made a curious gulping sound before he answered.

"Has it occurred to you, Mark, that the Kenson woman has been operating in Washington for a good time now?" he asked.

"I suppose so," Mark answered.

"You know everything was prepared for years before the war began. The system had ramifications in every department of the government. You know Colonel Howard was in touch with it as far back as the Cuban war!"

"Good Lord, yes, but—"

"And a man is only a pawn in such a game. Good God, don't question me, Mark! I've been a tool of hers, but I'll swear that I never worked against the government. I learned little by little of the whole accursed nest of spies. I obeyed their orders because—well, I can't tell you now—but I worked against them too. I've done them more harm than good. I hid my motives—selfish ones, despicable, perhaps; but I was never a traitor. Good God, Mark, haven't you seen how your faith in me has begun to make a man of me?"

Mark took Hartley's hand and gripped it. It was the best and the only possible answer. In their tacit understanding they went on toward the inn together.

Outside the inn they saw an auto, with a soldier chauffeur in charge. Hartley gripped Mark's arm.

"Do you know whose that is?" he whispered. "Kellerman's!"

The landlady came to the door. "Bonsoir, messieurs," she said smiling. "Hurry up to the surgical ward!"

And somewhere within a few square miles was the base of the American activities, the headquarters from which the mobilization in France was being directed.

"Hurry up to the surgical ward!" said the matron, as Mark reached her. "And you, too, Hartley," she added.

The two men scrambled up the stairs. At the opposite end of the building, an old converted chateau, the convoy had halted. Other orderlies were carrying out the stretchers with their living, mangled burdens.

A group of the newly arrived doctors and nurses was coming up the stairs. They were all ready for their work. Mark no longer saw anything but the wounded men. Dripping with perspiration, he hurried from the ward to the pack store and back, innumerable times, struggling under great piles of towels and bedding.

"Must have been a stiff fight," panted Hartley, as they passed each other.

Mark responded with movement of the head. It must have been a fight, to have brought all those serious cases down to the base hospital.

"Weston, you're to go into the operating room!"

The nurse who addressed him spoke to a servant.

"Yes, Sister," he answered, and braced his shoulders and hurried to

every mouth afterward; so long as you don't see anything. Understand? He isn't responsible."

Mark turned away in disgust, but he mingled the warped mind that caught at this hope of secrecy.

He went back into the kitchen. The soldiers were still there, one or two bailed him; the incident had occupied only ten minutes. Annette made a little mouth at him from the doorway. But Mark was searching in the room for Hartley.

"Your friend went home, I think, monsieur le soldat," said Annette la bautier.

Mark strode out of the inn without a word. Hartley's disappearance did not disturb him. Hartley was strange; but he felt that he had relied too much on Hartley. It was for him to act. He would go to the Major in charge of the hospital, tell his story, and do the only thing possible. He had no doubt any longer that Kellerman and the Kenson woman were partners in a far-reaching conspiracy against his country, though he had never before allowed himself to accept the obvious deductions from the Washington episode. His mind moved slowly. His purpose had been to redeem himself, he had thought Hartley obsessed; now he meant to reveal everything.

And suddenly, out of the mist of years, he recalled Colonel Howard's story of Hampton. Kellerman had been the chief agent in Hampton's tragic fall. Suppose Hampton had been innocent! Suppose that Eleanor's father had been a brave and loyal man, whose hideous ruin and abominable death might be posthumously vindicated?

The blood rushed to his head at the thought of it. The burden of the knowledge of her father's shame, and of its probable effect on her if ever she learned had weighed heavily upon Mark's heart since that night in the tent in Cuba.

Then the blood receded, leaving him as cold as a stone. For he recalled Ada Kenson's words to Kellerman. So the master was hard upon the quarry—perhaps he had already snared her. Eleanor had liked Kellerman. He forced back his thoughts, strode straight to barracks and turned in.

CHAPTER XII.

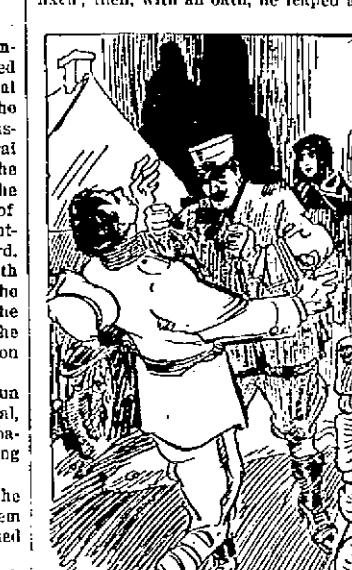
And he slept, though he had not expected to close his eyes that night. He slept as soundly as his comrades, awakening, as was his habit, a few minutes before reveille, with a mind singularly clarified by sleep. He would ask to parade before his commanding officer in the morning and state the facts, leaving the rest to fate.

Mark's blood seemed to freeze as he listened. He had unconsciously drawn near Hartley.

"You are talking wildly, Ada," muttered Kellerman. "Are you going to ruin everyone? Do you want to hang? For you will, Ada. There's no sentimentality in war. Now I'm going to do the riskiest thing I ever did. I'm going to take you back behind the lines in my auto. By a miracle of good luck I have the password for the night. Come! And we'll talk over matters on the drive back!"

"Come, Ada!" said Kellerman; and then he turned sharply and confronted Mark.

For an instant he stood as if transfixed; then, with an oath, he leaped at the



Sent Him Reeling Backward.

him and struck him a blow in the face that sent him reeling backward.

Ada Kenson turned and ran toward Mark with a scream. She did not recognize him, Mark could see that.

The discipline of a lifetime held Mark steady. He stood confronting Kellerman, but did not raise a hand even to guard himself. Kellerman glared at him in speechless fury. And even then it seemed a little singular to Mark that Hartley disappeared, so swiftly and silently that neither the man nor the woman knew he had been there.

Then Kellerman burst into hysterical laughter.

"It's the spy from the war department," he cried. "The fellow we pitched out of the army for treachery, masquerading here in uniform. A black wall and a firing squad for you tomorrow, my man!"

Ada Kenson sprang toward them. "He doesn't mean that!" she cried, peering into Mark's face dubiously.

Mark responded with movement of the head. It must have been a fight, to have brought all those serious cases down to the base hospital.

"Weston, you're to go into the operating room!"

The nurse who addressed him spoke to a servant.

"Yes, Sister," he answered, and braced his shoulders and hurried to

the rear of guns, which had never ceased by night or day, and had long ceased to be noticeable, was louder now.

Suddenly the sergeant stopped.

"There was ten of you," he said to the corporal.

"All here," responded the corporal.

"Where's your mate?" he asked.

Mark, who had been plodding along under the impression that Hartley was following, turned round, to find that he was the last of the party. Hartley was nowhere to be seen.

The sergeant ran back a few paces.

Continued on Page 3

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

True rates and time, local and through, service between all stations may be obtained at ticket office of the company.

Time Table Rev'd June 10, 1918.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, each day 6:50, 6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:45, 6:50 (for Fall River), 9:10 p.m. Sundays—Leave Newport 6:55, 8:15, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 4:05, 7:10 (for Fall River) 9:10 p.m. Middlebury and Portland 6:50, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 8:10, 8:15 2:30 (Portsmouth only), 9:10 p.m. Middlebury—6:50, 8:15, 8:30, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:10 p.m. Middlebury—3:10 p.m. Portsmouth—3:10 p.m. New Bedford—6:50, 8:30, 8:35, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 4:10, 6:10, 6:30 p.m. Providence (via Fall River)—6:50, 6:10, 6:15, 11:10 a.m., 1:15, 8:10, 8:30, 9:10, 9:30 p.m.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A.M., then each hour to 8:50 P.M.

SUNDAYS—7:50 A.M., then each hour to 9:50 P.M.

Safety Belts.

On the question of safety belts Dr Graeme Anderson gives it as his opinion that before leaving the ground all aviators should see that their safety belts are fastened and should be familiar with the method of their quick release; the belt should never be used in the air.

In 17 crashes on tractor machines with 17 injured the belt held on seven occasions and gave way on ten, of the 42 crashes in which the pilot escaped the belt held in 28 instances and gave way in 14.

Dr Graeme Anderson advocates the wearing of safety helmets by all pupils, but emphasizes that they should be well fitting and not be easily dislodged from the head while flying.

Flying Experience.

Lieut. Col. G. V. S. Quackenbush, commanding officer at Kelly field, labored for years to cure himself of pulling his drives in golf. He spent hours in practice; he hired professional instructors; he tried everything but hypnosis. One day in the course of a flying lesson he rubbed a blister on the middle finger of his right hand, that afternoon on the looks he had to change his grip, and now he could hardly pull if he wanted to.—New York World.

Victoria Cross in First Place.
A man who has earned several decorations cannot please himself how he wears them. If he has been brave enough to carry off the V. C., that medal for conspicuous bravery must hang first upon his left breast—that is, in the center of his chest, and all other decorations, according to precedence, must fall away toward his left arm.—London Answers.

French Revolutionary Calendar.
The convention of the French revolution abolished the ordinary calendar and established a new one, beginning about the autumnal equinox, with descriptive names for the months. The present time of year was under that arrangement the last month of the year. It extended from August 10 to September 18 and was called Fructidor (fruit).

"Rifle and Pick."
Few regimental badges are so significant as the "Rifle and Pick" of the pioneer battalions. Unlike the labor battalions, which work behind the line, the pioneers are right up at the front, and are often digging trenches or wiring in No Man's Land. They are also regarded as a reserve of infantry for their division, are put through intensive training prior to a "push," and are often called upon to "take over" from an infantry battalion in the front line. It is, indeed, difficult to say which is their chief weapon—the rifle or the pick.

Demoted.
"Quite a come down."
"What is?"
"I see where a motion picture actor who was always the general in military photoplays has been drafted into the army and is now a buck private."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Couldn't.
General—When I passed you a little while ago why didn't you salute?
Lieutenant—have officer's cramp.
General—What is that?
Lieutenant—I just came from a reviewing stand.

Popular Symbol in China.
One of the most frequent groups of symbols seen in Chinese designs is the Buddhist group. The Buddhist knot is the sign of longevity, and also stands for the eight Buddhist commandments. Two fish denote domestic felicity. These fish, or perch, go in pairs and are always faithful to each other. The umbrella of 10,000 people is presented to a mandarin on his leaving a district as a token of the purity of his administration. The canopy, or the umbrella, is a sign relating to official life, which is the ambition of every Chinese.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

BRIDE OF BATTLE

Continued from Page 2

to return breathless and red in the face. "He's gone, the silly fool!" he spluttered. "Must have taken the wrong turn at the bend. Go back and get him!"

But Hartley was not at the bend. The sergeant joined Mark, incredulous. They scrambled up the bank and scanned the level road. There was no pedestrian in sight.

"He's taken the wrong turn somewhere," insisted the sergeant. "Come along with me! We've got to find him!"

They began doubling back, shouting, until they reached the end of the trench system. Still Hartley could not be found.

"If he ain't on hand I'll be broke," the sergeant grumbled. "And I'll break his head for him. You medical corps chaps are like a bunch of babbles. Ought to have a nurse and baby carriage for each of you."

Reluctantly he abandoned the search and they rejoined the others. The sergeant, in an ugly mood, ordered them sharply onward, but could not resist casting occasional looks back to see if the missing man was coming. However, at last he resigned himself to what seemed inevitable. The trench widened into a deep, wide, parallel one extending in zigzags to right and left of them.

A large dugout, made shell-proof, or as nearly as possible so, by a roof of heavy beams, sandbags and corrugated steel, bore the Red Cross upon the door. Inside a number of stretcher bearers were lounging.

The sergeant halted his men and stepped into a smaller dugout beside it. In a minute he came out and beckoned to Mark to follow him. Mark entered, to find himself in the presence of the captain commanding the stretcher bearers' company, and Kellerman. He saluted and stood to attention, watching Kellerman's eyes wander over him appraisingly.

"Orderly, where's the man who came with you?" inquired the Captain briskly.

"He disappeared on the way up, sir," answered Mark.

"What do you mean by disappeared? Did you see him go back? Or was he with you one minute and gone the next?"

"I thought he was behind me, sir. I didn't see him go, or know anything about it."

The Captain, who had been holding the receiver of his telephone, and evidently waiting for his connection, got it. Mark heard him sending out a general notice of the absent man. He gave his number, and the name "Hartley."

No doubt he had mistaken it as he received it by telephone from the hospital that morning.

"You'll parade before me tomorrow morning," said Captain Keyes to the sergeant. "Till then you are under open arrest."

The sergeant saluted. "Right turn!" he said to Mark.

"Wait a minute," interposed Kellerman. "I'd like to have a few words with this man, Captain Keyes."

"By all means, sir," replied the Captain, rising.

He strode, humming, to the door of the dugout, leaving Kellerman and Mark together.

"So you've enlisted under the name Weston?" inquired Kellerman.

"That is my name, sir."

"It was a shock to me yesterday, Wallace. I never expected it. Your disappearance stirred Washington a good deal. The war office would have exonerated you."

In spite of his loathing of the man, Mark felt his heart begin to hammer with hope. He looked at Kellerman with pathos in his eyes; he could not hide his feelings; he was groping amid the ruins of his world and trying to reconstruct them.

"I've no doubt you misunderstood me," said Kellerman. "My association



"I've No Doubt You Misunderstood Me," Said Kellerman.

with the Kenson woman was a part of my official duties—the most distasteful part, but one that had to be carried out. You and I were the victims of an acute piece of trickery. That fan was wired."

"From your room, sir," said Mark.

"From my room," answered Kellerman. "And, no doubt, by the Kenson woman's agent, that spy who called to see you at the war office the same morning. Colonel Howard knows all about it. He means to stand by you. He heard you had enlisted, but he did not know you were in the medical corps, nor under 'an alias.' He is at

the base now, Wallace. When he comes up next week I shall make it my business to find him about you."

"No, sir," gasped Mark. "It doesn't matter now."

"It matters to me, if not to yourself, Wallace. I cannot rid myself of the sense of partial responsibility. And as for what happened last night, you took me off my guard. I'll be frank with you. It was my duty to interest the Kenson woman. I succeeded too well. She followed me here. I couldn't bring myself to denounce her. For that I have placed my own position in jeopardy. When you appeared I did not know what to do or say."

"You found a course of action," answered Mark, torn between the desire to return blow for blow and to do justice to Kellerman, whose story left him doubtful and wondering.

"Will you accept my frank apology?" asked Kellerman, extending his hand.

Mark took it. "I will, Major Kellerman," he answered.

And he made his way to the door of the dugout, with a feeling of warmth in his heart such as he had not known for many a month. He believed Kellerman—and yet . . . but he fought down his instinct and still believed him.

To be continued

HERO OF FRONTIER

Good and Bad Qualities Mixed in Western Pioneer.

Mike Fink Long Known on the Border as "The Snapping Turtle" and on the Mississippi River as "The Snag."

It is characteristic of the records of the early age on the river that they almost as a whole make some reference to a character known as Mike Fink. Mike was not an outlaw, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, but he bordered rather closely to that state of being; he was considered more in the light of a rowdy. Mike secured his education in the hard and dangerous life in the country around Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as one of the leaders in redskin warfare. He was, it is said, the envy of comrades for his bushwhacking and ranger qualities. It was also during his young days that Mike learned to use the rifle with unerring skill and was accredited with being the surest shot in the Ohio valley. It has been said that so sure of shot was he that he was frequently offered a large share of the prizes to be won at shooting matches if he would stay out. There was no successful competition against him. In the Ohio valley Mike was known as the "Snapping Turtle," and on the Mississippi as "The Snag."

He was easily king of the valley. There is related of Fink an incident which serves to detract from the good qualities which he is supposed to have had. Known as a tender-hearted man normally, it is strange that such a man would at times give way to the darkest and most wicked passions. At one time Mike made an attempt to burn his wife alive; or if that was not his actual object, he played a good and realistic part. It so happened that Mike and his wife were of a party on a number of barges floating down the Ohio river. By what follows it is assumed that Mrs. Fink, who went by the name of Peg, was imbued with the instincts of a woman of her sort.

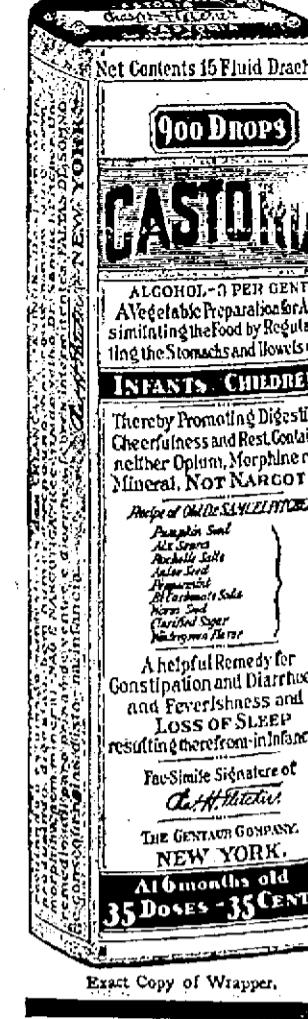
When the barges landed against the shore for the night Mike immediately got his rifle and ordered his wife to follow him up the bank of the river to a point where he piled a heap of brushwood. Mike ordered the woman, who readily saw that Mike was in no good mood, to crawl into the brushwood. The good woman objected, but Mike threatened to shoot her and in the end she obeyed. Mike covered her completely over with the brushwood. He then deliberately set fire to the pile and in a moment the whole thing was blazing. Through fear of Mike's rifle the wife stood the heat of the flames as long as she could, then she kicked the brushwood from her and ran for the river, her clothing already in flames. Mike then informed his better half that her punishment was the result of her "winking at the fellers on the other boat."

Such were the men who made history through the valley of the Ohio in those days when Louisville stood on the edge of a dense wilderness, and when the town could have had but a small population. While these men were not as important to the building of the great empire of the west as men like Boone, Kenton, Clark and others, they were nevertheless necessary evils and did their part in thrusting the Indians back that the land might be broken. At any rate they are recorded in the historical annals of the state.

It Didn't Fit.

Tommy Gray, Broadway humorist, who went to France recently to help entertain the soldiers, writes from Paris to tell a little story about Lois Meredith, dramatic actress and movie star, who went over on a like mission. "The second day out, coming over," writes Gray, "a notice was posted on the bridge deck instructing the passengers to report with their life preservers on for life boat drill. The little Pittsburgh girl appeared at her boat, but she had left her life preserver behind. 'Madam,' said the officer in charge, 'why didn't you put on your life belt?' 'I tried it on,' replied Miss Meredith, 'but it was so loose and looked so horrid I gave it to the stewardess so she might alter it to fit me!'"—New York Tribune.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**



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NEWPORT, R. I.

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We handle the famous I-P Line of Loose Leaf Binders and Forms. You've seen them advertised in the Saturday Evening Post and other publications.

100 LOOSE LEAF DEVICES AND FORMS FOR EVERY PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY BUSINESS.

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MERCURY PUB. CO.,

182 THAMES ST.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF Newport Gas Light Co.

181 THAMES ST.

No Coke will be sold or orders received for same until further notice.

Newport

Gas Light Co.

The Much Abused Goat

In song and joke, through all the ages the goat has had most of the left-handed compliments. All that the goat has done to redeem his character counts for nothing. The most fashionable men and women wear on their feet and hands the skin of the kid. The finest of shawls, some of the most popular winter garments, are the product of these flocks. Dainty children are fed with the milk of the goat, and it produces the finest of cheese. But there are few good words for the benefactor.—Vancouver Province.

Where Great Men Begin.

The small fry shine with singularities; great men start from their deep likenesses to the race. Emerson remarked that great men have accepted the society of their contemporaries, the connection of events, and confined themselves to the genius of their age. A taste for smashing and alienation or martyrdom is not necessarily any better than a taste for helter-skelter or sentiment or jewelry.—Stark Young in The New Republic.

No Such Luck.

A famous British general possessed of literary leanings, in the course of an address in Edinburgh some years ago, had occasion to remark that he had kissed the "muses." The printer, thinking he could more accurately estimate the probabilities, made it appear that the gallant soldier had kissed the "nurses." In his letter of correction, almost in a spirit of regret, the general made it clear that he had had no such luck!

Firms Funds Well Guarded.

Six Chinamen were at one time partners in business in San Francisco, says

Established by Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 131

House Telephone 1010

Saturday, October 26, 1918



The fifth Liberty Loan will probably come in March or April next year.

Congress is to take a recess until November 20. For such small favors we are thankful. Perhaps when that body comes together again, some of them will come in a saddened spirit.

According to the Boston Post, housewives in Boston are to be allowed two pounds of sugar a week per person in the family. Here they only get two pounds a month. Why this difference?

Boston must again increase its tax rate. It is as high now as the State law allows, but the Mayor tells the people that the city must ask the next Legislature for permission to increase the rate. The way the cities of the country are spending money is only exceeded by the extravagance of the Government.

The President's reply to the last Kaiser's palaver is not as vigorous as many good loyal citizens wished it to be. Still he makes it plain that no armistice can be accepted unless the terms are agreeable to all Allies. The President's fondness for letter writing crops out in this reply as it has in most of his previous documents. The American people are in no temper to accept anything but unconditional surrender on the part of the Huns, and the President doubtless knows it by this time.

The world war has not yet ended by any means. The indications are that it will not end at present, notwithstanding the Kaiser's so-called peace advances. These peace notes are only sent out to give the hard-pressed Huns a little time in which to recuperate. Militarism must get a death blow, and the Kaiser must be dethroned before he will give up. A small whipping will not insure a permanent peace for the world. Kaiserism must be wiped off the map of the world before anything but a temporary lull in the storm of war can be looked for. It is earnestly to be hoped that all peace notes of the kind the Kaiser has thus far sent out will be consigned to oblivion without answer, except by a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS DEMANDED

There never was a time in the history of this nation when it was more important than now to elect a Republican Congress. Grave questions are before us. When the war is over, as it surely will be not many months hence, the greatest wisdom will be required to settle the momentous questions that will then come thick and fast, rightly. Unfortunately for the welfare of the country, the Democratic is and always has been a sectional party. Whenever that party is in power the South is in the saddle. In other words, that party has always been in control of the Southern contingent. No one, not even the most bigoted member of that party, will deny that fact. With the control of the country in the keeping of the Southern element, the nation is dominated over by small men from small communities whose sole ambition it is to hamper Northern enterprise and thrift. In the present time four-fifths of all the money raised to carry on this gigantic war is raised north of Mason and Dixon line. While nearly four-fifths of the money spent by the government that remains in this country is spent south of said line. This is no fancy statement. Facts and figures prove it. The men now dealing with the great financial questions of the day and the men who will still continue to deal with these questions represent small communities in the South, where great enterprises do not exist. The thing uppermost in their minds is that protection to home industries, home manufactures and home labor is a tax created to enrich the "money barons up East."

The Northern Democrat does not as a general thing sympathize with the Southern ideas, but being a good party man and knowing that he can get nowhere unless he goes with the majority, always gives in to Southern dictation. Sometimes he makes a wry face at the food furnished him, but in the end he gulps it down and asks for more. Therefore, as we said in the beginning, it is highly important that this nation be controlled by men with wisdom enough to protect the great business and labor interests of the whole country, and not confine their labors to one section of this great nation. If the teachings of the country's history of the past fifty years amounts to anything, such teachings will prove that the nation has enjoyed the greatest prosperity whenever the Republican party has been in full control.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

A meeting of the Town Council and Probate Court was held in the town hall on Monday, October 21.

Only three members were in attendance, including Robert W. Smith, Henry C. Sherman, Jr., and John H. Spooner.

In probate court the petition of Orrel F. Smith to appoint Alfred H. Hazard, Jr., administrator on the estate of John H. Smith and the petition of Jessie M. Silvia and others, to appoint Antonia Denis da Silveira administrator on the estate of John Silvia Lopes were continued to the third Monday in November, and notice ordered on each.

In town council, Dudley N. Bloomfield, John F. Peabody, Jr., Fillmore Coggeshall, Jr., and Marshall Dennis were appointed supervisors of the General Election to be held November 5. Dudley N. Bloomfield subsequently declined and the president of the council appointed John L. Simmons, Jr., in his stead.

A communication was received from John H. Peckham, resigning his office as Collector of Taxes. He failed to present the statement concerning unpaid taxes requested by vote of the Council passed September 16. The communication was held for further consideration and the request for a statement of taxes in arrears and not paid was renewed. At the time of the annual town meeting in April, nearly \$5000 of the town tax assessed in June 1916 and June 1917 remained uncollected. A portion of this has since been collected, but a large balance has yet to be, including unpaid taxes for the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917. The tax for the present municipal year is payable on November 1, after which date taxes aggregating \$30,000 will be due for collection.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid as follows: John H. Spooner, labor in repairing Brown's Lane, \$51; Nathaniel L. Chapman, putting up shelving in office of Town Clerk, making and filling one hardwood table, making screens, crafting file cabinets and other work, \$105.56; Mercury Publishing Company, printing posters and 100 voting lists, \$53.50; Mary E. Manchester, clerical assistance in office of Town Clerk for five weeks, \$40.00; Bay State Street Railway Co., electric light at town hall, \$2.00; Providence Telephone Co., telephone service, \$4.37; Albert L. Chase, for services rendered and expenses incurred as Town Clerk for the municipal year ending in April, 1918, \$235.75; Accounts for the relief of the poor, \$35.00; Total, \$625.18.

The Council adjourned to meet as a board of canvassers at the town hall on Friday, November 1, at two p. m., when the final canvass of the voting lists will be made.

Mr. Clarence L. Stewart of Providence has been spending a few days with his family.

Miss Grace Anthony, a teacher in the public schools in Lincoln, R. I., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Anthony of Turner Road, as her school is closed during the epidemic.

Miss Julia Paquin of Woodstock, Vt., formerly of this town, has returned here and will teach stenography in the Rogers High School. Miss Paquin has been teaching stenography in Woodstock.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Beuren left Sunnyfields Farm on Sunday evening for New York, where they will visit the latter's mother, Mrs. Barclay, visited their sister, Miss John Archibald.

Mr. George Barclay of Buffalo, N. Y., is visiting his sister, Miss Jean Barclay. On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Mary Barclay of Providence.

The Messrs. Peckham's steam roller received a broken axle last week while at work on Honeyman Hill. Another was bought to take its place.

Miss Ethel Chapman, teacher at the Paradise School, has been visiting in Westerly while the schools have been closed.

The Town Hall is now flying its new honor flag for the Third Liberty Loan. The flag was delayed and has just arrived.

There was a meeting of the school committee at the town hall on Tuesday evening, when the Red Cross Society was given permission to put boxes in the schools to receive nut shells and fruit stones for the use of the government in making gas masks.

Mr. Roland Peckham will be married today (Saturday) to Miss Lillian Stenhouse, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stenhouse of Bridgewater, Mass., formerly of this town. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents in Bridgewater, Mass.

There was a Red Cross meeting at Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday. It was an all-day meeting and much work was completed.

The churches will all hold services on Sunday for the first time in several weeks.

Lloyd Peckham, who has been very ill with influenza did not appear to improve for a long time, but this week he is more comfortable and seems to be gaining slowly. A trained nurse, Mrs. Rice, is caring for him.

There was one death from influenza in Middletown this week, a Portuguese woman living in Mr. Taber's house on Wapping Road. There are still a large number of influenza cases on Aquidneck Avenue and Turner Road.

Mr. Frank Silvia's new house on Green End Ave. is ready for the finishing as soon as help can be obtained to do the work. Mr. Silvia has now begun work on his barn.

Dogs killed a valuable heifer belonging to Mr. Elmer Sisson of Gypsum Lane, on Monday night. This is the second heifer which has met its death from dogs recently.

Dr. Francis P. Conway will leave this (Saturday) evening for Richmond, Virginia, where he will begin his duties in an army hospital there. He has been given a captaincy. Dr. Conway has been employed by the town for school vaccinations and other work. Dr. E. V. Murphy of Newport will take over Dr. Conway's practice.

HUNGARY BREAKS WITH AUSTRIA

Budapest Asserts Independence, and Declares Henceforth Only Personal Union With Vienna.

TEUTON COALITION WRECKED.

Proclamations by Czecho-Slovak, Ilyrian and Ruthenians Reported. Federalization of Austria Ints. Four States Predicted.

London.—The German-Austro-Hungarian coalition that was to extend Teutonic dominion through Mitteleuropa eastward is now a mass of wreckage. The dual monarchy, in a frenzied effort to meet the requirements preliminary to obtaining peace, has split up, Hungary declaring itself an independent state.

At a meeting of the Hungarian parliament a proclamation was read declaring Hungary to be an independent state, says a dispatch from Berlin forwarded via Copenhagen.

Henceforth, the message adds, there is to be only a personal union between Austria and Hungary.

From other sources are received reports that not only Hungary, but Bohemia and the Croatians have declared their independence.

The federalization of Austria is foreshadowed in Vienna dispatches received through Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The dispatches declare Baron von Hussarik, the Austrian premier, has summoned a conference of the party leaders to discuss the issuing of a proclamation transforming Austria into four states—namely, German, Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Ilyrian and Ruthenian, with a common head, common representation abroad and common defense.

According to the Berlin Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent, says the dispatch from Amsterdam, it is expected the Austrian emperor will issue a proclamation inviting the respective races to prepare for the formation of federal states. The questions affecting Bukowina, Rumania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Poland, the dispatch adds, will be left for further arrangement with the nations concerned. The federal states will be under the Hapsburg scepter.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle the Hungarian premier, says the Amsterdam dispatch, referred to the matter in a speech in the Hungarian diet and is quoted as having said:

"Austria has organized herself on a federal basis. We shall take our stand on the basis of a personal union."

Dispatches from different sources announce a Czecho-Slovak republic has been proclaimed at Prague. Following open revolt, the independence of Poland has been proclaimed at Warsaw, while Croatia intends to proclaim her independence from Austria.

Thus Germany, with her southern and eastern fronts laid open by the practically assured defection of her allies, faces not only a grave military disaster, but also the danger of the disruption of the whole fabric of confederated German states.

Emperor Charles of Austria is reported to have been prostrated for the last 36 hours, due to the fact that President Wilson failed to state his attitude toward Austria in his correspondence with Germany.

According to a diplomatic authority who is well acquainted with court affairs in Vienna, the young emperor's countenance remains spiritless and melancholy. Berlin's peace efforts and their failure have so dejected him that he refuses to see anybody, only the empress and his physician remaining at his side.

He refuses to attend functions until his mind is set at ease concerning the President's attitude toward his country.

It is said also that he was further depressed by the revolt at Prague and by the general strikes in Bohemia.

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Germans are evacuating the whole Belgian and French front from the North sea to the Sambre.

Address to King Charles of Austria-Hungary, read at the end of a sitting of the Hungarian lower house, demands a return of Hungary's autonomy and complete independence.

President Wilson rejects Austria's peace plea, declaring peace is no longer possible on the terms named in his address of last January, the United States having recognized the Czecho-Slovak as belligerents in the interim. The President announces that mere autonomy for Austria's suppressed nationalities is not now enough and that they, not he, must be the judges of what will satisfy their aspirations.

Germans have cleared the Dutch border, 15,000 Germans, who were trapped in Flanders, fleeing into Holland, where they were interned.

Belgians have cleared the Dutch border, 15,000 Germans, who were trapped in Flanders, fleeing into Holland, where they were interned.

That dog training is not a useful occupation and as such does not cover regulations laid down by the work or fire law, was the decision by Inspectors Long and Grose when G. Frank McKay, local dog fancier and judge in many New England dog shows, was arrested on Main st. Brockton.

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JOHN W. DAVIS.

New American Ambassador
at the Court of St. James.

John W. Davis, solicitor general of the United States, has been elected to succeed Walter Hines Page as ambassador to Great Britain.

FLANDERS COAST FREE

Allies Add Bruges, Zeebrugge and
Turcoing to Bag.British Line Pushed Five Miles East
of Douai as Huns Continue
Retreat.Paris.—The Belgian coast has been
entirely cleared of the enemy.

Allied troops, pushing rapidly eastward, have occupied Zeebrugge and Bruges, and King Albert's forces have broken the German grip on the North Sea. The foe continues his wide retreat along the whole northern line.

The French have taken Thiepval and advanced beyond the town more than a mile toward the famous city of Ghent.

On the right of the Flanders front, British forces have taken the important manufacturing cities of Tourcoing and Roubaix, northeast of Lille, and pushed further east. Cavalry units are pursuing the enemy in attempts to entrap parts of his disordered army.

Heavy fighting southeast of Cambrai followed the new Anglo-American thrust, in co-operation with French forces on the right. Under terrific pressure the enemy in this area has begun a new retirement and is retreating rapidly. German rearguards are doggedly resisting the steady allied advance. The allies are five miles east of Douai.

Four thousand prisoners and many guns were taken early in Hatig's thrust, the British War Office announced.

East of St. Quentin the French stormed forward three miles along the Oise. Andigny Wood, sixteen villages and more than 1,500 prisoners were captured.

On the Champagne front the Americans and French have struggled forward slowly despite the foe's counter attacks. In sharp fighting the French have thrown fresh forces across the Aisne on a three mile front, near Vouziers, and strengthened their grip on the west end of the Klemmehilfe line at Grandpre. Several hundred prisoners were taken.

In a surprise attack west of the Meuse Pershing's men advanced nearly a mile beyond Romagne and captured the village of Bantheville without artillery preparation. One thousand additional prisoners have been taken by the Americans in their steady progress across the German positions north of the Argonne.

TO FEED FREED BELGIUM.

Hoover Has 20,000,000 Emergency
Rations Ready.

Washington.—Arrangements for feeding the civil population of Belgium as rapidly as the allies take over the territory are being made by the Belgian Relief Commission.

Herbert Hoover announced that the commission has arranged with the British quartermaster general to issue 20,000,000 emergency rations to the Belgians, for which the commission will pay.

BELGIUM PREPARING BILL.

Government Computing Damage Done
by Germans.

Washington.—The Belgian government already has taken steps to compute the enormous total of the damage done to property in Belgium by the Germans during their occupation.

The council of ministers adopted measures for verifying damages to civilian and public property. These will be employed as a means for determining the amount to be demanded from Germany.

NEW FREE NATION BORN.

Czecho-Slovak Declaration of Independence Made Public.

Washington.—October 17 will live in history as the birthday of a new nation. The Czecho-Slovak state is the new nation, and its declaration of independence, drawn up by the National Council, was made public in Washington and Paris. The provisional government is vested in the National Council, of which Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, now under sentence of death in Austria, is the chief.

Announcement has been made of the appointment of V. Otis Robertson of Brookline, Mass., an attorney, to have charge of the vocational training division of the Massachusetts industrial accident board. The division, the first of its kind to be organized in the United States will undertake to make crippled soldiers and civilians self-supporting.

The PROOF of Mr. O'Shaunessy's
Vote Against the Soldier's Pay

You know, Mr. O'Shaunessy, it's an absolute fact that on May 16, 1917, you voted NO on increasing the soldier's pay.

Don't try to get away by referring to your OLD VOTE to increase the soldiers' pay TO \$25 per month. THAT'S ALL IN THE PAST.

It's the REAL INCREASE IN THE SOLDIERS' PAY. The increase from \$30 to \$36 for overseas service, and from \$25 to \$30 in the service here—the amendment you voted AGAINST on May 16, 1917, and which Senator Colt and Congressmen Stiness and Kennedy VOTED FOR.

Now, Here's the Absolute
PROOF!

Mr. Good, after listening to the arguments against giving our soldier boys their increase, said rather indignantly:

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the pen and paper.

And here's the record:



?

You say, Mr. O'Shaunessy, "Patriotism is not based on a \$5 bill." Were you backing the war and our soldier boys when you VOTED TO KEEP THEIR PAY DOWN TO \$25—were you HELPING the fathers and mothers at home by giving them LESS MONEY?

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Joseph P. Burlingame, Chairman

County food administrators, in session at the State House Boston, were warned not to expect peace to bring a lessening of the need of food restriction. This need, they were told, would in that extent be as great as ever, for the doors would be thrown open to the starving nations of all Europe and America would be obliged to maintain the food supply.

The Massachusetts department of agriculture has issued a statement that storage of apples in Boston warehouses has been limited to 16,000 barrels this winter, for all New England, as against 25,000 barrels last winter, for Massachusetts alone. In consequence of this limitation many more barrels must be stored in the country. This condition, the department states, tends to send prices downward.

Opportunity for parents and friends of Massachusetts boys in France to see a complete file of the "Stars and Stripes," which is published by the officers and men of the American expeditionary forces, is offered by the Massachusetts soldiers and sailors' information bureau, Room 312 L. State House. These papers, which contain many stories and anecdotes about soldiers from this state, are open to all who call.

SALT RHEUM
ON BABY'S FACEAnd Leg, Scratched Terribly,
Could Not Sleep, Very Fretty
and Restless.Troubled Nearly a Year. In Four
Weeks Cuticura Soap and
Ointment Healed.

Illustration of a baby's face.

"My baby had salt rheum ever since she was two months old. It broke out on her face first, then on her legs. It broke out like a rash and the skin would be sore and dreadfully inflamed. She scratched terribly and could not sleep. She was very fretty and restless.

"It was on her leg for nearly a year. I then sent for a free sample of Cuticura. I bought more, and in about three or four weeks she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. William Curls, R. F. D. 2, Holland, Mass., July 3, 1917.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, are ideal for everyday toilet purposes.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. K, Boston." Sold everywhere, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

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THE FIGHTING FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
AND BUY A BOND

ELECTRICAL COMFORTS

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ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT

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Garrison Flag.

The garrison flag of the United States army is made of hunting, with 36 feet fly and 20 feet hoist, 13 stripes, and in the upper quarter next the staff is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of states, on blue field, over one-third length of flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top.

Islanders Once Pirates.
Recent archaeological researches in the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies and now belonging to the United States, indicate that the ancient Indian inhabitants of the islands were pirates who made long voyages in their canoes in search of loot.

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All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods
are Pure
Absolutely

POULTRY

Spud Higgins' Claim

By MULLOY FINNEGAN

(Copyright, The Frank A. Munsey Co.)

FLEAS INJURIOUS TO FOWLS

Sticktight Variety Found In Many Southern States Is of Importance

—Few Other Types.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern poultry raisers have an additional poultry pest to combat aside from lice and mites. It is the sticktight flea, or Southern chicken flea, which in many parts of the South and Southwestern states is of great importance. It has been reported as injurious to poultry as far north as Kansas. This form of flea attacks a number of different hosts including poultry, dogs, cats, and some wild animals. Unlike other species the adult fleas remain, during the greater part of their lives, attached to the host animal, it has been stated. In the case of poultry infestation fleas are most common on the heads of the hosts, where they are to be seen in groups or patches. This habit of attacking in clusters seems to be well marked, and an infested fowl often may be recognized at a considerable distance by the dark flea covered areas about the eyes, comb and wattles. When the fleas are excessively abundant they may be found in similar patches on the neck and various parts of the body. The injury is most marked in young chickens, which when fairly heavily infested often die quickly. Older fowls are more resistant, but have been known to succumb to very heavy infestations;



Head of Rooster Infested With Sticktight Flea.

and certainly the fleas materially reduce the egg production, retard the growth of fowls, and diminish their size.

The eggs are deposited by the adult flea while it is attached to the host. They fall to the ground under the roost in chicken houses or under sheds frequented by the poultry and there continue to develop. When dogs and cats are infested, the immature stages develop largely in the material used by them for beds. They require comparatively dry material in which to breed, but a large amount of air moisture is favorable to them. Adults of this species continue to emerge from infested trash for four or five months after all hosts have been removed; hence it is easy to understand why chicken houses may still have many fleas in them after being unused for considerable periods.

A few other species of fleas are occasionally found in poultry houses. Some of these may be normally bird-infesting species, while others are at home in the houses of domestic poultry. Infestations by these fleas have been reported from several places in the Northern states, particularly in the Northwest. The presence of the fleas is usually first detected by persons entering chicken houses and being attacked by them. These fleas do not remain attached to the host continuously as does the sticktight flea.

As a preliminary step it is well to see that the poultry are kept away from other animals as far as possible. Special care should be exercised to keep dogs and cats from lying about the chicken yards or places frequented by the poultry. All animals, and the poultry as well, should be excluded from beneath houses and barns, as such places are favorable for flea development and difficult to treat if they become infested. These precautions should be followed by a thorough cleaning out of the chicken house and outbuildings frequented by the poultry. All of the material should be hauled a good distance from the buildings and scattered. The places where the fleas are thought to be breeding should then be sprinkled with crude oil.

It is rather difficult to destroy the sticktight flea on fowls without injuring the host. It is desirable, however, in the case of heavy infestations to destroy as many of the fleas as possible. This can be accomplished by carefully applying carbolated vaseline to the clusters of fleas on the fowls, or greasing them with kerosene and lard—one part kerosene to two parts lard. In all cases care should be taken that the applications of grease are confined to the seat of infestation. It is important that dogs and cats be freed from sticktight fleas. This may be accomplished by washing them in a saponified coal-tar creosote preparation, or by greasing the most heavily infested parts with kerosene and lard. Rats sometimes harbor these fleas in considerable numbers, therefore their destruction will aid in the control work as well as doing away with another troublesome chicken pest.

The thorough cleansing of poultry houses and runs and the application of crude petroleum will be found to aid in the control of other important enemies of fowls, such as mites and chick ticks or "blue bugs."

The Prehistoric Buffalo.

A huge buffalo with enormous horns is conspicuous in prehistoric rock drawings lately found in Algeria. The African elephant is also a striking feature, and other animals include the lion, leopard, gazelle and domestic goats and sheep.

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For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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ASK ANY HORSE.



SMALL ISLAND ALL AMERICAN

One of Uncle Sam's Most Valued Possessions Is Little Scrap of Land in the Pacific Ocean.

Midway, a tiny scrap of an island in the Pacific, is one of Uncle Sam's most cherished possessions. It is one of the most valuable bits of sand and rock in the world. The little island, a relay station for the Pacific cable, is a link in the chain binding Asia to the western world, the Philippines to the United States. A message sent to Pekin or Manila from San Francisco must pass through Midway before it reaches its destination. The island listens to the gossip of two continents.

Once the most desolate and forsaken atoll in the two oceans, Midway today promises to rival Hawaii as the paradise of the Pacific, a paradise created by man. A tiny paradise, to be sure, but the island has never been able to boast of a population of more than forty at one time, and nearly half of them were only visiting. A superintendent with the imposing title of guardian of the island, his family, a doctor with a very small practice, an engineer or two and the servants are the sole inhabitants.

The island today is a triumph of engineering skill. It was necessary that the stations of the cable be under the American flag. The second link in the chain could only be Midway, so the nameless, pen-shaped heap of sand in the Pacific was transformed into a blooming bit of land with flowers, vegetables and even diminutive trees. The American flag was raised over the government house, an American colony was transplanted to the new island and Midway stepped into prominence at once.

Midway is just half way around the world from London, almost directly over the 180th meridian. When it is midnight in England, the noon sun is shining on the smallest single bit of American soil in the world.

Trenches Not So Bad

He was a small boy, about six years old, and, like most youngsters of his age, was more or less opposed to having his face washed any oftener than was necessary. During the course of one of these operations he looked at his father and asked:

"Do the soldiers in the trenches get vacations?"

"Not while they are fighting," answered the father.

"I guess they don't have time for vacations," mused the boy. "I'll bet they don't even have time to wash their hands and face."

"I suppose that is right," replied the father, after which there was a long pause, during which the washing operations were continued.

At last the irksome task was completed. The boy heaved a sigh of relief, and as he left the bathroom his father heard him say, "Gee, I wish I was a soldier fighting in the trenches."

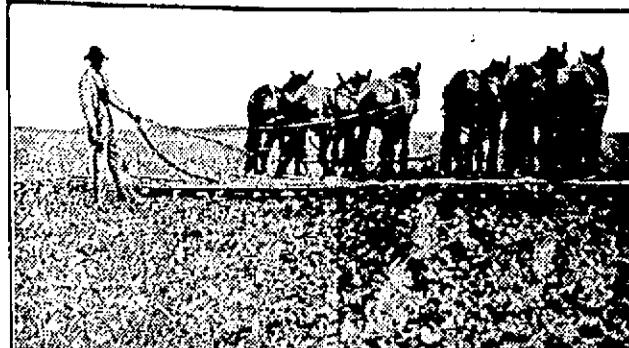
Not for Publication.

Here is one story that H. E. Barnard, the state food administrator, should not overlook. Ed Lane, one of the prominent citizens of Colfax, Clinton County, became worried several nights ago because he couldn't sleep, and thinking that perhaps a salt water bath might restore his restful slumbers, he got up and proceeded to experiment with his theory. The next day his clothing stuck so tight to his body that he had to have assistance from his wife to get it off, and when she inquired as to the reason, he informed her that he had taken a salt-water bath the night before. But Mrs. Lane then realized where her sugar had gone and she proved to her husband that he had got the granulated sugar instead of the salt. The result was pale, but Lane doesn't think that it will do to have Mr. Hoover or Mr. Barnard find out he took his bath in sugar water.—Indianapolis News.

Olive Culture.

It is estimated that the number of olive trees in Greece is about 11,500. The olives are used for a variety of purposes. Those picked from the trees while green and unripe are made into vinegar, those picked when black and ripe are preserved for the table, and those not intended for home consumption are pressed for their oil.

SAVE MAN LABOR BY USING MORE HORSES, LARGER IMPLEMENTS AND POWER MACHINES



INCREASED EFFICIENCY OF FARM WORK WITH HORSES.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

In solving farm-labor difficulties, more horses, larger implements and power machinery play an important part. If two horses, which have been driven singly by two men, are combined into a team driven by one man, the efficiency of the horses is as great or greater than before, and one man's time is saved. The two-horse turning plow is in common use in all parts of the country but except on small farms it nearly always will be profitable to replace the two-horse plow by a larger one. Four horses can pull a two-bottom plow as easily as two can pull a single-bottom of corresponding size. The two-bottom plow enables a farmer to do what is generally the heaviest work of the year with half the help that would be required if single-bottom plows were used. In hot weather or where the plowing is hard, five or even six horses will sometimes be necessary to keep the plow moving steadily and at a good rate of speed.

Plowing With Tractors.
Experienced tractor users say they can do just as good plowing with a tractor as they did with horses, or even better, and a three or four-plow tractor enables a farmer who has more plowing than can be done with the largest horse-drawn plow further to increase the amount of work which one man can do. One man with a three-plow tractor usually covers a little more ground a day than three men with single plows, and one man with a

four-plow tractor does more than two men with two-bottom horse-drawn plows. The tractor works just as well in hot weather, and if desired can be worked 24 hours a day with two or three shifts of men—a big advantage over horse-drawn outfits.

The spike-tooth harrow is an implement of comparatively light draft, and sometimes it is possible to put an extra section on the average harrow, thereby increasing considerably the ground covered without the addition of any horses to the team. On farms where two two-horse harrows are used it is frequently possible to combine the two harrows, hitch the four horses as one team, and operate it with one man, thereby releasing the second man for other work.

Use of Disk Harrow.
The disk harrow, both single and double, is found in a wide range of widths, and for from two to eight horses. The use of a disk harrow drawn by two horses is not advisable unless only two horses are available for power and the amount of disking to be done is small. A four-horse disk does twice as much work as a two-horse disk, without the same expenditure of man labor.

The use of a gang plow drawn by four or more horses, and of big implements for harrowing, rolling and dragging, enables one man to prepare for planting in a given time practically twice as much land as would be possible if he used the traditional two-horse method.

SELECTION OF SEED CORN IS IMPORTANT

Prepare for Bigger Yields by Preserving Supply.

Proper Way Is to Choose From Standing Stalks Before First Hard Freeze—Avoid Large Ears on Stalks.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Selection of seed corn now from the standing stalks is one way, and a very easy one, to increase the yields next year. Shortage of good seed corn in many parts of the northern states last spring emphasizes the importance of being prepared next year. Preparation

In the central and southern states, all other things being equal, short, thick stalks are preferable. Short stalks are not so easily blown down and permit thicker planting. Thick stalks are not so easily broken down, and in general are more productive than slender ones. The tendency for corn to produce suckers is hereditary. Other things being equal, seed should be taken from stalks that have no suckers.

Immediately after the seed corn is gathered the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is free circulation of air and placed in such a manner that the ears do not touch each other. This is the only safe procedure. Good seed is repeatedly ruined because it is thought to be already dry enough when gathered. Many farmers believe that their autumns are so dry that such care is unnecessary. Seed corn in every locality gathered at ripening time will be benefited by drying as suggested. If left in the bush long after ripening it may sprout or mildew during warm, wet weather or become infested with weevils. The vitality of seed is often reduced by leaving it in sack or in a pile for even a day after gathering. During warm weather, with some moisture in the cobs and kernels, the ears heat or mildew in a remarkably short time.

The best possible treatment immediately after gathering is to string the ears. Ordinarily the best place to hang strings of ears is in an open shed or loft. Wire racks are more convenient and in the end cheaper than binder twine. Such racks may be made from electrically welded lawn fencing. The cutting of the fencing into seed-corn racks is done without any waste.

Only during unusually damp weather at seed-gathering time will fire be necessary to dry the seed. If heat is employed in a poorly-ventilated room it will do the seed ears more injury than good. If used, the fire should be slow, long continued, and below the seed ears, with good ventilation above them.

After hanging in the shed or lying on the racks for two months the seed ears should be as dry as a bone and contain less than 1 per cent of moisture. They can remain where they dried or be stored in mouse-proof barrels, boxes or crates during the winter, but in either case they must not be exposed to a damp atmosphere, for they will absorb moisture and be injured. Some farmers place the thoroughly dried seed ears in the center of a wheat bin and fill the bin with loose, dry wheat.

Hay Supply for Calf.

When the calf is two weeks old ground grain or prepared meal and bright clean hay should be offered; the quantity fed should be increased as the calf's appetite demands.

A book has been published entitled: "How to Live Longer." It ought to be worth reading—nearly many of us are short all our lives.

Lucky Elopement.

Jones—"All that I am I owe to my wife. She eloped with the chauffeur right after the honeymoon and I have never seen her since."

Candidates in Japan.

Candidates for the Japanese parliament must be thirty years old at least. Members are given a salary of about \$1,000 a month.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

FURS PROMISE TO BE IN EVIDENCE

Fashionable Women Will Wear Hides of Animals of Various Kinds.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FABRICS

If Numerous New Weaves Are Adopted Wearers Will Look Like Procession of Teddy Bears, Writer Asserts.

New York.—Once upon a time the Roman warriors pulled over their heads the shaggy hides of animals as they advanced on the enemy. They had the primitive, childlike belief that the sight of the animals would frighten the opposing side. Such is the history of the grenadier caps worn by the British army, and such is probably the inspiration of the new war-like clothes invented in these times of war.

These are worn in Paris, or rather they were worn at the Paris opera

the seamstresses in the world cannot go into munition factories and earn large wages. Some of them must stick to their trade, and those who do can reap a harvest.

Questions That Women Ask.

It is to the fabrics, therefore, that the great majority of women will turn. Is it serge, they ask, or jersey? Smooth fabrics or rough ones? Does midnight blue hold its own? Is Oxford gray again in fashion? Are evening gowns light, brilliant or somber in coloring? Does taffeta continue? Will satin be good?

These are quotations, not imaginations. They are asked by the swelling tide of women who are trying to make every dollar realize its full value today. They have taken to heart the twin doctrines of conservation and economy. "Non-essential" is over the doorway of every home and in the heart of every worker. We must buy, for we must be clothed, and we wish to keep in service those who have served us; but we must not buy idly, nor foolishly, nor with an eye to our selfish comforts, rather than the good of the majority.

To buy the material that is out of fashion is wasting money. There are those who will cry aloud in protest against such a statement, but it is quite true. We gain nothing by giving ourselves a new cause for discontent. When it is as easy to be in the

afternoon of life as it is to be in the morning, we must buy what we want, and buy it well.

"Here I am in dry dock, waiting for the Great Builder to give me a general overhauling. My boilers appear to be burned out, and I need new grates in my firebox. Guess the old engine is about played out, but maybe we can tinker it up so that it will make a few more trips. Seems as though my switchboard had been struck by lightning. I have my good days and my bad days, but I lost count of them some time ago, and now I can't tell them apart."

His compliments were as graceful as they were pretty. One day he overheard a party of young matrons discussing dress goods.

"I don't like the new figured patterns, Doctor Burdette," exclaimed one of the young women. "Do you?"

"It might have been the part of wisdom for the humorist to have agreed with her, but by so doing he might have disagreed with her companions, so he sidestepped the issue, and paid the lady a deliciously subtle compliment by replying:

"Oh, I don't know. I should consider them very good if they all contained as pretty a figure as the one in the gown that you are wearing."

Art in the Home.

A good story is going the rounds concerning Walter Bayes, whose famous academy picture, "The Underworld," has been purchased by the committee of the Imperial war museum.

Mr. Bayes has always been a very severe critic of his own pictures, and one day, being dissatisfied with a large painting he had completed, he gave the canvas to the charwoman to take away with her, telling her she could do what she liked with it.

The woman examined it closely, bending it this way and that and thumping it all over with evidently increasing satisfaction.

"Thanks, Mr. Bayes," she said at last. "Thanks very much. This'll do fine for my front parlor. It's much better than those common oleographs what let the water through; this is a good, strong one, with plenty of paint on it!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The Right Path.

To those who inquire as to what is the right path, therefore, it is wise to say that there is an undoubted tendency toward the imitation of animal hides in fabrics, but that one should go warily among such novelties.

The main truth is that very smooth materials have lost their savor and that increasing roughness is prophesied.

It is quite possible that these new fashions in fabrics will keep surge out of first place. One finds it offered by the best tailors and dressmakers, but already women look a bit askance at it when they see piled up against it the new fabrics that represent a different epoch in weaving.

As for taffeta, it seems to be left in the cold. It is used by such artists as Mme. Paquin of Paris and her followers in this country for young girls, but not for women; and for evening, not for the day hours. It is in rich light blue that it is most frequently employed, and it is then trimmed with silver flowers and white monkey fur.

There is a dearth of satin. It is too early to say whether it will be entirely abandoned in this country, but at the moment it is not represented in the new French frocks that are arriving in this country, and which have hunting scenes, magnificently ornamental, on a dark background. Jenny uses this material for panels and for large pieces of evening frocks.

Then there are other fabrics which show birds and birds' plumage as the ornamental design, but these are of minor brilliancy as against the animal fabrics, which not only toss about the red and burnt-orange hair of monkeys and orang-outangs, but also the manes of animals such as never existed on land or sea; these are made from five- and six-inch strands of curled silk interwoven with metal.

The bird fabrics are called "Oiselets" and the burnt-orange ones are called "Orang-outangs." In other gowns, especially one from Bullock, there is used a new material called "Tolson d'Or," which means "The Golden Fleece."

Still another material—and the loveliest of all because it is the most practical for American usage—is the imitation of a medieval coat of mail. This fabric, alongside the shaggy ones, seems to be cultured and modern.

I am dwelling in detail on all these fabrics of the hour because I believe that the great masses of women over this continent are going into the shops very soon to buy materials for their new clothes. Every woman does not have an expensive dressmaker or a great department store to furnish her costumes for the season. Such tricks of fortune favor only the few. The war has brought about an immense amount of home dressmaking, for all

the seamstresses in the world cannot go into munition factories and earn large wages. Some of them must stick to their trade, and those who do can reap a harvest.

What's a Feller to Do?

"It's a funny thing," observed the facetious philosopher, "my friend Jones says he isn't married because he can't afford a wife, and I can't afford a wife because I am married."

To Remove Ink.

To remove ink from fingers wet the fingers and then rub with the phosphorus end of a match. Wipe the fingers and repeat until stain disappears.

For Toothache.

For toothache heat two tablespoonsfuls of vinegar, dip absorbent cotton in it and apply to gum at base of tooth.

Daily Thought.

No great soul is really falterers who ask for comfort.—Charles Eliot.

HIS FAME MERITED

Appreciation of "Bob" Burdette

Grows With the Years.

His Brand of Delicious Humor, Never Malicious, Had a Spontaneity That Fixed It in Memory of Hearers.

The late Robert J. Burdette, better known as the length and breadth of the land as "Bob" Burdette, and chiefly famous because of his humorous lecture "The Rise and Fall of the Mustache," which he used on the lyceum platform for nearly 30 years, had a spontaneity which was truly remarkable.

Sudden flashes of wit and humor cropped out constantly in his conversation. Like other great American humorists, some of the best things that he said fell upon the ears of a handful of friends and never found their way into print.

In the afternoon of life he sunned himself on the porch at "Eventide," his restful home at Clinton-by-the-Sea. It was from there that he penned these lines to an intimate friend:

"Here I am in dry dock, waiting for the Great Builder to give me a general overhauling. My boilers appear to be burned out, and I need new grates in my firebox. Guess the old engine is about played out, but maybe we can tinker it up so that it will make a few more trips. Seems as though my switchboard had been struck by lightning. I have my good days and my bad days, but I lost count of them some time ago, and now I can't tell them apart."

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Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1918

NOTES.

PROPOSED NAVY YARD IN NEW-PORT

In the winter of 1798-9, the subject of a dockyard somewhere on the southern coast of New England was discussed in Congress, and as it was an open question where the dock would be located, in case the government should decide to build one, a number of citizens of Newport drew up a memorial, setting forth the advantages offered by this port for a naval station, and in connection with the above, Gibbs & Channing, then acting as naval agents, addressed the following letter to Hon. Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy:

Newport, R. I., Feb. 9, 1799.
Sir: A number of the principal inhabitants of the town, observing by a resolution of Congress that a dockyard was to be established in one of the eastern states, and being impressed with the opinion that this harbor has superior advantages for such an object, and presuming that it would be acceptable to you to have these advantages detailed and pointed out, have requested some gentlemen well acquainted with the harbor, etc., to draw up a statement to forward to you. In the interim they desire us to advise you of the same, and to offer an opinion on the subject. We therefore take the liberty to observe that at all seasons of the year the entrance to and passage out of the harbor is easy, safe, and subject to no detention by contrary winds; and when the strong northwest winds prevail, this is the only harbor to the eastward of the Capes of Virginia that can be entered. The anchorage is good, and the harbor so well landlocked, that with ground-tackling, vessels ride with safety in the strongest gales of wind from that quarter. There is no ice that forms here that obstructs or injures. The island on which Fort Wolcott is erected we consider very advantageously situated for naval arsenals. Wharves may be built at a small expense to where the water is nineteen feet deep at low tide, and a soft, muddy bottom. On it there is a commodious place for building ships, and within a short distance of the island is a cove secure on all sides, sufficiently large for docking timber. There is the best water on the island, which is only a short distance from the present wharf, and may be conveyed by troughs to fill the casks in the boats. There are several islands or places contiguous to the above that appear to be very eligibly situated for the establishment of a marine hospital. Considerable quantities of the best timber which grows in the eastern states may be procured from the various parts of the country lying on the bay or river, and from some of the islands at the entrance of the Sound; and we are of the opinion that timber from Georgia could generally be brought here at a less freight than to Philadelphia or New York, from the facility of coming to this port and the number of coasting vessels that belong to all the ports on this bay that are obliged to go to the southern ports for employ. Supplies of provisions may always be collected here on as good terms as at almost any port, by having seasonable notice. The health of a crew of a ship after long cruises would derive great advantage from the salubrity of the air and the abundance of vegetables that may always be had here. Fresh provisions and vegetables are cheaper here than at any of the capitals in the Middle States."

At the time that the above was written, vessels belonging to the navy were frequently sent here for stores, and it was not always an easy matter to find storage for the supplies that were brought together for this purpose. Seeing this, and not losing sight of the contemplated dockyard, the same merchants again wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of April 25, 1799:

If it is the intention of the government that the ships of war should come to this port for provisions, etc. (ships had been ordered here for that purpose), we should recommend a store being built on the harbor side of the island on which Fort Wolcott is erected. As this island belongs to government, and is most conveniently situated for the landing and delivery of goods, and has a garrison on it, the store would be safe from fire and pillage, and would be a saving of storage. We are of the opinion that a good frame building for this purpose might be built for \$2,000."

There was some talk of building the dockyard in the neighborhood of Warwick, and our representative in Congress wrote to George Champlin on the subject, which letter elicited the following reply:

You wish my opinion respecting the place in the river that has been proposed for a dockyard, &c. I have not been at that particular place, and my ideas of a dockyard are imperfect, as I never saw one, therefore am not competent to determine on a proper place; but from the best information I have obtained, the place in the river is not as proper and convenient for that purpose as the place that has been mentioned to the Secretary on the Fort Island. The tide flows as much at the latter place as at the former, and the deep water, say . . . or . . . feet runs higher at the shore of Fort Island than it does to the place on the river, and it will be at all times much more convenient and easy to dock a ship at the island than to take her up the river into a cove, which in the winter is generally obstructed by ice. And as respects security against an attack of the enemy, I think a dock at Fort Island will have greatly the advantage. Protected as it is by the Forts erected and those contemplated, ships will not attempt to destroy it, and land forces cannot, unless the Island of

Rhode Island is possessed by the enemy. But it will not be difficult for two or three ships to pass up the west passage in the night and land on Warwick Neck, within a short distance of the dock, march and destroy it. That can be prevented, however, by keeping a body of men there to protect it. I do not mention these circumstances because I am anxious to have the dock in Newport, for I am confident that the advantages that would result to the town in an interested point of view would be overbalanced by the many disagreeable circumstances that would attend it. It is the opinion of many who are much better informed than I am that Fall River has greatly the preference to either of the other places for a dockyard and navy yard, on account of the fine stream that runs into the bay, which can be used to float ship in and out of a dock, and also very useful in the yard for sawing by water, smith work, &c. And besides, the back country and up and down the bay on that side abounds with good ship timber.

I presume the honorable Secretary, before he determines on any place for a dock, will cause a full examination to be made by some persons who are acquainted with the business, and who have no interest in it except for the public good."

General Humphrey, in behalf of the government, wrote to Gibbs & Channing, making inquiry in regard to the "Mill Pond" for a dockyard, and asking on what terms it could be had. The "Mill Pond" was the Cove north of Long Wharf. To this letter they replied March 29, 1800:

Sir:—We received your favor of the 28th inst., and in reply advise that the Mill Pond is the property of the Town, but are confident that it would readily grant it to the United States on their own terms if a navy yard should be established here. We have conversed with some of our most influential characters, and they are of the same opinion. We have therefore not deemed it necessary to convene the town specially for this purpose, which must be done for their determination. Should this port be concluded on for a dockyard, we will apply to the Town for the grant of the pond, and doubt not in obtaining it to satisfaction.

A survey of the island on which Fort Wolcott is erected was taken by Major Tousard and sent to the War Office; also one was given to Mr. Sayer when he was here. If you will inquire at the War Office the survey will doubtless be found, but if not, we will have one taken immediately on your advice."

The above met with a favorable reply, but nothing conclusive was reported. General Humphreys stopped in Newport for a short time and made a hurried visit to the proposed site of the dockyard. After his departure George Champlin wrote to our representatives in Congress:

"Mr. Humphreys, on his return to Philadelphia, was at Newport for a few hours; but it was by accident that he stopped here. I am confident that his report will not be favorable for a dock in this town, as he is impressed with the opinion that the harbor is not defensible. His observations, I thought, were more to that point than to the convenience for a dock; but I presume the Secretary will not rely so much on his own opinion, as respects the defense of our harbor, as upon the judgment of those more competent in the business of fortifications, and Mr. Humphreys, I believe, thinks a dock would be more secure up the bay; but if the harbor is possessed by an enemy, of what use can a dock be in any part of the bay?"

There has been, a few days past, a Mr. Semore, from the eastward, sounding our harbor. He says Brenton's Cove is by far the best place he has seen. He has visited the place up the river. Mr. Semore is the person lately from Europe who is casting shot for the navy. He has examined all the docks in Europe."

April 26th, 1800, Gibbs & Channing wrote to General Humphreys:

"Sir:—We have received your favor of ye 9th and, agreeable to your request, we have made application to the town for the pond you referred to, and we now have the pleasure to enclose their vote granting the same, which we presume will be satisfactory. The committee to whom the application was referred informs us that there is about 12 acres of the Cove belonging to the Town. The conditions in the vote, that the flowing and ebbing of the tide should not be obstructed, was inserted in consequence of the water being stagnant and offensive to the inhabitants in that part of the town adjacent to it, when dammed up."

Previous to the receipt of your favor, Major Tousard was here; we inquired of him respecting a plan of the island and harbor; he informed us that he had deposited one copy with the Secretary of the Navy and that he had one; that if you will apply to him he will furnish it and can give you every information, as it was taken by surveys made by him."

The following was the resolution adopted at a town meeting held at the State House, April 21st, 1800, per warrant:

"Upon the verbal report of the committee appointed to consider of the propriety of conveying to the United States the right and title the Town have in and to the Cove, so called, it is voted and resolved that the town hereby grant to the United States, on their establishing a dock at this port, and so long as said dock shall continue, the free use of all that part of the Cove for the purpose of docking timber, or the condition that the flowing and ebbing of the tide shall not be obstructed."

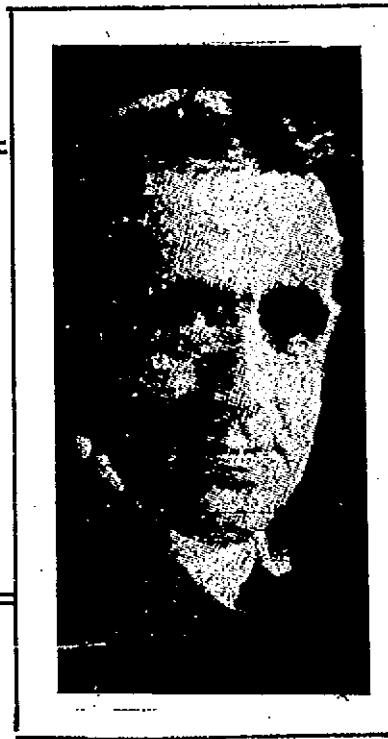
"You wish my opinion respecting the place in the river that has been proposed for a dockyard, &c. I have not been at that particular place, and my ideas of a dockyard are imperfect, as I never saw one, therefore am not competent to determine on a proper place; but from the best information I have obtained, the place in the river is not as proper and convenient for that purpose as the place that has been mentioned to the Secretary on the Fort Island. The tide flows as much at the latter place as at the former, and the deep water, say . . . or . . . feet runs higher at the shore of Fort Island than it does to the place on the river, and it will be at all times much more convenient and easy to dock a ship at the island than to take her up the river into a cove, which in the winter is generally obstructed by ice. And as respects security against an attack of the enemy, I think a dock at Fort Island will have greatly the advantage. Protected as it is by the Forts erected and those contemplated, ships will not attempt to destroy it, and land forces cannot, unless the Island of

10285. BAULSTONE—Who was Elizabeth, wife of William Baulstone. She was born 1597 and died May 16, 1633. They had a daughter Elizabeth who married John Coggeshall. When did William Baulstone come to America? He was made a freeman in Boston Oct. 12, 1630. He was also one of the nineteen original settlers of Aquidneck.—F. G. S.

10286. GIBSON—Whom did William Gibson marry for his first wife? He was born 1638 and died Mar. 17, 1717. They had two children, daughter and child, whether this was their names or not I do not know. Daughter was married to — Harris. Was there any issue?—G. E.

10287. HOLST—Who was Rebecca Holt who married to Ichabod West Aug. 12, 1736.—G. E.

Protected as it is by the Forts erected and those contemplated, ships will not attempt to destroy it, and land forces cannot, unless the Island of

FOR CONGRESS
FIRST DISTRICTNewport's
War
MayorNewport's
War
MayorCLARK BURDICK
REPUBLICAN NOMINEESTANDS FOR PROTECTION
OF RHODE ISLAND LABOR

The Biggest Merchant Marine And a Navy Equal to Any

A FRIEND
of the SOLDIER and the SAILOR at Home and at the Front

WILL WORK IN CONGRESS

For Help for Those Disabled, and Good Jobs
For All the Rest

Meet me at Barney's.

\$375 Regular price
60 Less rent price
\$315 Sale priceWOODBURY UPRIGHT
PIANO, No. 41195
(Beautiful Mahogany Case)Was received from the factory
on July 3, and rented on July
9, and is now back in our store
and will be sold for

\$315

just because it has been rented
about 2 months.—SEE IT.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE

TO NEW YORK

FALL RIVER LINE
Lv. Long Wharf daily at 7:30 P. M.
Tickets, etc., at 16 Franklin St., or
Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

10288. BIGLEY—Capt. John Bigley died Aug. 12, 1843, aged 74 yrs. Can anyone tell me who he was, and if he was married what his wife's name was, also the names of any children?—G.

10289. VERNON—George R. Vernon was the son of William T. Vernon and Sophia E. Reid Vernon, who were married Oct. 18, 1834. Sophia Reid was the daughter of Edward Reid. Wanted: the parentage of William T. Vernon.—L.

10290. HOLST—Who was Rebecca Holt who married to Ichabod West Aug. 12, 1736.—G. E.

NAPANEE DUTCH KITCHENET
SPECIAL FEATURES

Selected Oak Exterior.

Satin Golden Oak Color.

White Maple Interior in Base Section.

White Enamel Interior in Upper Cup-

board.

Rounded Corners and Edges.

Aluminum or Porcelain Sliding Table.

Large Kneeling Board.

Block for Food Chopper.

Linen Drawer Partitioned Fill-Easy

Floor Bin.

Ventilated Non-rusting Metal Bread

Box.

Sliding Bottom in Base.

Smooth Dust-Proof Curtains.

Close-Fitting Doors and Drawers.

Will not warp, swell or shrink.

Absolutely sanitary and easy to clean.

More Time for Out-Door Pleasure

This is the season when every woman enjoys the great outdoors. Visiting, walking, shopping, and a hundred other things are constantly in her mind.

But in the average home kitchen work requires so much time that there is little opportunity for outdoor pleasures.

Now comes the Naponee Dutch Kitchenet which systematizes kitchen work and enables the housewife to save from two to three hours of her kitchen work every day.

This extra time can be spent for outdoor pleasure, for amusements or in doing some special work for which there has never before been time.

We have a good variety of Naponee Dutch Kitchenets at prices you will recognize as very moderate. Naponee Dutch Kitchenets combine high grade construction, attractive appearance and years of satisfactory service. Every kitchen should have this great labor saver.

Do not put off buying this great convenience. Come to our store at once and select a model best adapted to your particular home.

TITUS'

LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE

1000 CORDS OF SEASONED WOOD

On my dock at Wickford, R. I. Can be de-
livered by boat or rail. For further particu-
lars apply to

HENRY N. GIRARD

Lafayette, R. I.

Notable Men Epileptic.
John Bunyan's epileptic character-
istics were well marked. Julius Caesar, Peter the Great, Wellington and
Alexander the Great were sufferers,
and the strong asserter is made that
Napoleon was also subject to its men-
tal control. Lord Byron was a notable
epileptic, as was Balzac and the com-
posers Mozart and Mendelssohn. Jean
Jacques Rousseau was esteemed as
one of the class, and even claim is
lodged that Thackeray was a victim of
the disease. These are but few of
hundreds of noteworthy instances in
the annals of the human race.

Probate Court of the City of Newport,
October 18th, 1918.

Estate of Richard Dunlop.

REQUEST in writing is made by Edith V. Dunlop, of said Newport, widow of Richard Dunlop, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that she or some other suitable person may be ap-
pointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased, and that the same be received and referred to the Fourth day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mer-
cury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Newport, October 19th, 1918.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice
that he has been appointed by the Probate
Court of the City of Newport, Adminis-
trator of the estate of MICHAEL CURRAN,
late of said Newport, deceased, and has
given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said
estate are hereby notified to file the same
in the office of the clerk of said Court
within six months from the date of the
first advertisement hereof.

CATHERINE F. CURRAN,

10-19 ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., October 19th, 1918.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice
that he has been appointed by the Probate
Court of the Town of New Shoreham,
Administrator of the estate of LLOYD E. BALL,
late of said New Shoreham, deceased,
and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said
estate are hereby notified to file the same
in the office of the clerk of said Court
within six months from the date of the
first advertisement hereof.

JOSIAH S. PECKHAM, JR., Administrator.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., October 19th, 1918.

Estate of Aleck Boarman

J. M. GRUMMET, of Shreveport, Louisiana, testator, Executor of the last will and testament of ALICE BOARMAN, late of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, which will was proved and allowed by the Court of Probate within and for said Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana, presents a copy of the will, the death certificate and of the Probate thereof, under the seal of said Court of Probate, and in writing requests that the same be filed and recorded in the registry of this Court, according to law, and that letters of administration with the will annexed may be granted to Aylsworth Brown, of Providence, R. I., upon said estate in Rhode Island, said estate being the estate of the City of Newport, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, hereby gives notice that